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## Chapter 6

# Post War Era

World War II ended in 1945 with South Carolina agriculture on the threshold of its greatest period of development. As a result of wartime research, great progress had been made in a number of sciences having a peacetime application to farming and homemaking, and most farm people had a backlog of investments in war bonds and other types to buy the material and equipment that they had been without for so long. (Morgan, 1970)

Farm markets were still functioning quite successfully and in 1946, there were 37 Home Demonstration markets in 32 counties. Through the past 25 years, farm women have sold on these markets, as shown by records in the office of the Home Demonstration Marketing Specialist, \$2,906,348.38 worth of produce. Most of this produce was raised, prepared, and marketed by the farm women themselves. (Carson, 1946)

Legislative goals of the state council in 1946 as stated by Mrs. J.L. Williams were:

1. removal of discriminatory taxes on margarine,
2. federal aid to education without federal control,
3. federal aid for hospitals and health centers in South Carolina,
4. marriage law requiring a three-day waiting period and a blood test of both parties,
5. law regulating small loans in the state, and
6. industrial school for Negro girls. (Minutes, 1946)

In 1938, a 4-H Committee was added to the State Council of Farm Women. The goals of this committee were:

- A county council chairman of 4-H in each county.
- A 4-H Council in each county.
- A health examination for every 4-H member.
- Local leaders for all 4-H clubs.

Some of the accomplishments of this committee by 1946 included:

- A county council chairman of 4-H in each of 46 counties.
- Thirty-five County 4-H councils organized.
- About 1500 4-H'ers entering the health contest this year.
- A good percent of 4-H clubs have local leaders.
- A 4-H District Council organized in the Pee Dee District.

Both prices for farm products and costs of materials and supplies rose after wartime controls were removed. Extension, remembering the inflation and subsequent economic crash after World War I, warned farmers against investing in high priced land and other items in farming. However, due to the continuation of the cold war on a number of fronts, the high expenditures for national defense, and other factors, the crash never came, and the economy of the country continued to rise after the end of the war. The post war era was also marked by a great increase in rural non-farm population and a revolutionary improvement in farm homes and their equipment and furnishings. (Morgan, 1970)

Under the leadership of Mrs. Marion Baxter Paul, State Supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration Work appointed in 1946, the state's Negro Home Demonstration Agents concentrated on those families that appeared to have the potential for better housing. They spent many long hours helping families to plan programs designed to make for better living. In the process, farm women were taught to can, sew, prepare balanced meals, hang wall paper, build kitchen cabinets, and lay tile. (Woodall, 1992)

Home improvements did not stop with the kitchen but could be found throughout the house and occasionally rural Negro families were able to build new houses. When improvements were made or new houses built, the home agents would take groups of women on tours to show them what improvements could be made. Also in the 1940's, the Palmetto Council established a loan fund for students attending South Carolina State College. (Woodall, 1992)

Miss Lonnie Landrum retired in 1947 and Miss Juanita Neely became State Home Demonstration Agent. Miss Landrum and her sister, "Miss Ann", moved to Atlanta. The organizations minutes of 1947 records:

"After Miss Lonnie Landrum, our beloved State Home Agent for 24 years, announced she was retiring as State Home Agent, the council decided to give her a remembrance gift. Two lovely silver goblets were purchased to match the ones she had and the following engraving was done on them: On the side, an old



Mrs. Marion Baxter Paul,  
State Supervisor, Negro Home  
Demonstration Work, 1946 - 1959



Upholstery Workshop, Greenville County Conducted by Myrtle Nesbitt,  
1947

English L and underneath the base, S. C. Council 1923-27. Since she would not be with us at this meeting, the gift was presented to her by your president explaining that the gift was from each and every county council and carried with it the love and esteem of every council in South Carolina. We hated to see Miss Landrum leave South Carolina, but she is leaving us in capable hands. We welcome Miss Juanita Neely, whom we know and love, as our new State Home Agent.

Miss Neely, a Rock Hill native, became the fourth State Home Demonstration Agent. She came to leadership with a knowledge, understanding, and empathy. She had served as County Home Demonstration Agent, Specialist, District Home Demonstration Agent, and Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent.

In the early years, home economics graduates were inadequate for the positions and women with less specialized training had been employed. The trend toward workers with Home Economic degrees was begun earlier, but Miss Neely pursued the idea. She encouraged professional improvement of the Home Demonstration Agents over and beyond the bachelors degree. Her ambition was to build a state staff of specialists and supervisors with masters degrees, and made great advancements in this endeavor.

The field of Home Economics was a competitive one, and South Carolina, salary-wise, was not in a position to compete. Miss Neely was untiring in her efforts to improve this situation.

The state retirement system allowed retirement on June 30, 1947. Older county staff members for the first time felt they could retire. Major staff changes occurred. Poultry responsibilities were transferred to agricultural specialists at Clemson. This position converted to a specialist position in health and then in 1953 to family living. A marketing position became consumer information specialist. Education continued on basic nutrition and food production and conservation. The enrichment law had been passed and an educational program for homemakers and small millers continued. (Woodall, 1992)



*Miss Juanita H. Neely, State Home Demonstration Agent, 1947 - 1957*



*Kitchen Storage, Gertrude Lanham Farm & Home Show, 1947*

In the 1948 minutes, Mrs. O.J. Smyrl, President, reported: "Your State Council has been represented on the following State Boards, etc.: State Tuberculosis Association, State Cancer Society, State Adult Education Board, State Library Board, Council for the Common Good, State Crippled Children's Society, State Nutrition Board, State Health Meeting." (Minutes, 1948)

As an example of county programs, this Lexington County report was found: "When the delegation announced an open meeting in January the Council asked some representative women to meet with them. Our state legislative goals were presented. Also the request for an appropriation for a county library was presented. We have been asking for this for five or six years. After this request, it was granted and a bill introduced creating the Lexington County Library with a \$10,000 appropriation." (Minutes, 1948)

## Legislative Action

Mrs. O.J. Smyrl, from Kershaw County, was elected President of the South Carolina Council of Farm Women in 1946 and attended the ACWW meeting in Amsterdam in 1947. Mrs. Gordon Blackwell from Saluda County was elected President of the Council in 1950 and attended the ACWW meeting in Copenhagen in 1950. Mrs. R. Crosby Newton was elected in 1949 and served as Southern Regional Director of the National Home Demonstration Council from 1950 to 1952. Public policy and legislative goals for the next several years focused on such topics as:

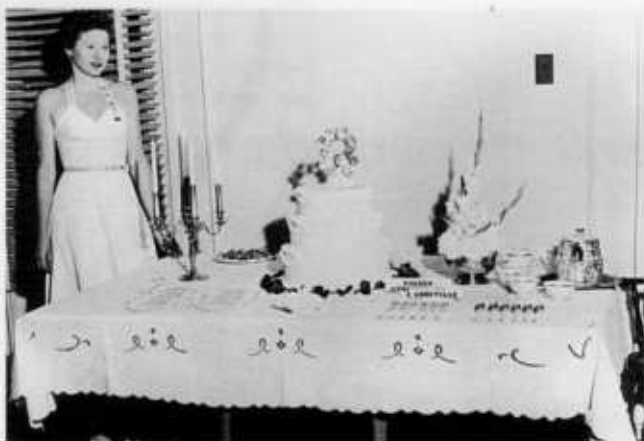
- Removal of discriminatory taxes on margarine.
- Federal aid to education without federal control.
- Federal aid for hospitals and health centers.
- Marriage law requiring a three-day waiting period.
- Law regulating small loans.
- Industrial school for Negro girls.
- Support for county libraries.
- Biennial session of the General Assembly
- Appropriations for adequate school building program.
- State cancer hospital.
- Study sales tax issue.
- More women on county boards of education.
- School hot lunch program.

Mrs. C.D. Sowell, Legislative Chairman, reported the following legislation enacted by the 1949 session of the General Assembly: the enrichment of corn meal, an appropriation for a State Industrial School for Negro girls, and an increase in appropriations for Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. (Minutes, 1949)

By 1950, the following results were documented as partial result of the efforts of the South Carolina Council of Farm Women.

- An appropriation of \$500,000 was made for a 10-year period (\$50,000 a year) to the cancer clinic at Charleston.
- The appropriation for cancer control was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.
- An adequate appropriation was made to increase salaries of teachers. Increases ranged from 5% for teachers with little preparation to 34% for the best prepared teachers.
- Enrichment of corn meal law was passed.
- An appropriation was made for a State Industrial School for Negro girls.
- An increase for Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics was given.

In 1951, the South Carolina Council of Farm Women became affiliated with the South Carolina Organization on the Status of Women. (Minutes, 1952)



*Table Setting, Golden Anniversary, Abbeville, 1940's*

Assistance for Negro clientele was greatly enhanced by the opening of the Home Demonstration House in 1952. Marian Baxter Paul's dream of such a facility, in which six women could live for a week using the model efficient home under supervision of a home demonstration agent, became a reality, in part, because of the support of home demonstration council members' efforts. A Williamsburg County tract of land was donated and a grant was obtained from the National Education Board. The home demonstration council members raised money through projects and donations to furnish and operate the house. (Woodall, 1992)

This facility, located in rural Williamsburg County, provided a typical setting for the application of this adult educational program and served as a practical laboratory in better home living. "This practical and enjoyable demonstration of home living has resulted in better built and more efficiently managed and equipped homes among the Negro families of South Carolina." (Johnson)

## Demonstration House

After completion of the demonstration house, it was used for this purpose basically from September through June each year. During this period, one home agent would take a group of four or five homemakers to spend five days in the house living, learning, and dreaming. (Woodall, 1992)

At the end of their stay, the women would head home and while they were happy to get back to their families, they longed for the modern kitchen with hot and cold running water and the bathroom with a tub for a hot bath. On their way home, they would think about all of those conveniences



*New ways of doing things were taught at the Demonstration House*

and remember what awaited them at home; the kettle on the back of a wood stove, a pump or well in the back yard, the tin tub banging on the back porch, and everything involved in getting and heating water for their families to bathe. Some of them resolved to improve their own situation back home, even if they couldn't have it all. (Woodall, 1992)

The house operated under the supervision of Negro agents and super-

visors until 1967 when it was given to the community to be used as a community center. The demonstration house was also seen as a means to help with the rural housing problem among blacks as evidenced by the following, taken from a report of the day.

South Carolina has found a new way to tackle an old problem. It has established a demonstration house for rural Negro homemakers which is one of the most stimulating home improvement programs for colored families in the history of the state. However, like much of the nation, South Carolina still has a long way to go in solving its rural housing problems. Close to 45 percent of the rural Negro families in the state live in low standard houses. Only about two rural Negro families in 100 have a bathroom, and only one in eight has running water. Not only are nearly half the rural Negro homes substandard but also many of these are beyond repair. (Johnson)

Home agents were aware of the low earnings of most rural farm families and geared their programs to assist these families.

They encouraged them to produce enough food to "live at home" and save money, where possible, to use for other

necessities. Not only did some grow year-round gardens but they raised dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry. This helped families with their health problems by letting them eat better, and in many instances, helping them to save enough money for down payments on a farm of their own. (Woodall, 1992)

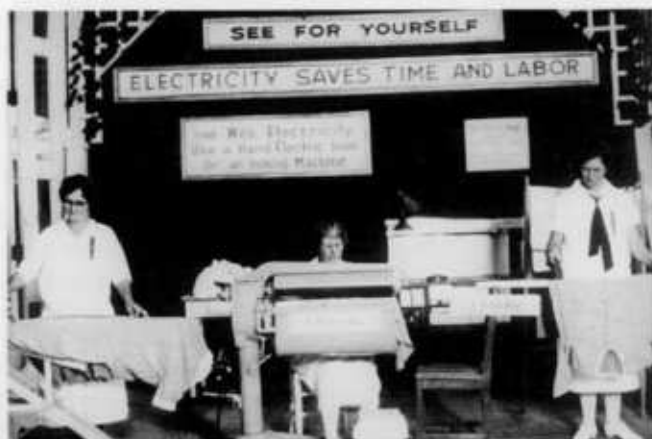
The post-war period was a time of the most rapid change in rural homes of middle income families that South Carolina had seen. Prior to that time, families had not had sufficient income to make desired improvements. In the earlier years, major housing improvements had been made but mostly to the kitchen, and even then it was not the modern kitchen as we know it today. By this time, however, most families had electricity and increased income, sometimes supplemented by outside income in some of the more industrialized counties. (Woodall, 1992)

Rural South Carolina began to take on an improved look during the period after 1947. Those families who could not afford expensive remodeling at least painted buildings and improved home grounds. The attractive, convenient rural home with well planned grounds had become the accepted standard of the day. The substandard homes of the low-income, unfortunately, were still too numerous to allow satisfaction. (Woodall, 1992)

In the early 1950's, Education continued on basic nutrition and food production and conserva-

tion. The enrichment law had been passed and an educational program for homemakers and small millers continued. The South Carolina Home Demonstration Council adopted a "South Carolina Cookbook" project to provide a complete guide to all homemakers, but particularly to beginning homemakers. A secondary objective was to add funds to the two scholarships which had been established. The original committee appointed to compile the cookbook consisted of Mrs. Earle Myers, Chairman; Mrs. Cosby Newton, Mrs. H.G. Wright, and Mrs. J.A. Riley, with Miss Janie McDill, Extension Nutrition Specialist, as advisor. With Extension help and editing, the cookbook was first published in 1953. (Woodall, 1992)

## A Period of Rapid Change



*Electricity meant modern equipment for the farm kitchen and home*

South Carolina maintained its connection with ACWW throughout the years. In 1953, the ACWW meeting in Toronto, Canada was attended by seven delegates: Mrs. Robert Wasson, Mrs. M.H. Lineberger, Mrs. Anne McLeod Kelley, Mrs. H.M. McLaurin, Jr., Mrs. Irvin Hawthorne, Mrs. J.L. Cotton, and Mrs. G.C. Caldwell. (Minutes, 1960)

In 1954, Mrs. M.H. Lineberger from York County was elected State Council President and a national emphasis was placed on an intensive program in farm and home development. A unified effort with farm families was aimed toward



*Floor Sanding Demonstration, Dr. Ruby Craven on left.*

a complete effort to include home and farm. Training at regional, state, and county levels for Extension staff members made planning with demonstration families possible. With favorable farming conditions, it was a timely period to improve the management of the farm and the home through this approach.

When Mrs. M.H. Lineberger took office in 1954, serving until 1958, interest was high in the study of International Relations

problems. As a member of the Associated Country Women of the World, the council felt a responsibility and desire to help with the UNESCO project of ACWW of equipping new educational training schools in rural areas of Ceylon. The state council sold UNESCO stamps valued at \$1,460. Mrs. Lineberger, President and Mrs. J.W. Scott, First Vice President, attended the ACWW meeting in 1957 in Ceylon and were able to see the rural areas which were receiving help and the equipment and training being provided through this educational program. (Cochran, 1971)

The early years of the 1950's indicated that there was a need for more drastic evaluation of the program and a look into the future. With the counsel and direction of Miss Juanita Neely, the Home Economics area was evaluated, bench marks noted, and a look ahead became the slogan. This over-view and look ahead was incorporated into the Program Projection for Agriculture and Home Economics.

A national emphasis was placed on an intensive program in farm and home development in 1954. A unified effort with farm families was aimed toward a complete effort to include home and farm. Training at regional, state, and county levels for Extension staff members made possible planning with demonstration families. With favorable farming conditions, it was a timely period to improve the management of the farm and the home through this approach. (Woodall, 1992)



The primary responsibility for leadership and development of literature was placed with the home management and the farm management specialists, but all specialists had a role since it was a total approach. This period gave satisfaction to both professionals and families, and this was shared with other members of the community as farm and home development families served as "result demonstrations" or role models to others. The community development movement, which began in the early 50's, sought to improve the community and its facilities, as well as family living, among all its families. All home demonstration staff cooperated with this program. Satisfaction came from the changes seen in the rural setting of the families. (Woodall, 1992)

The State Council of Farm Women continued to prove that they could move rapidly and efficiently to get the job done as evidenced by this report in the State Council Minutes of 1955.

ACWW had accepted a UNESCO project for equipping central training schools in Ceylon. Since our state meeting was held before the national meeting, your president discussed this with the board at the December meeting and, with their approval of this project, we called a special meeting of the Presidents, International Chairs and Publicity Chairs of each county council. The project was presented to the above group and they were given the opportunity of working on this project. The representatives at the meetings accepted the challenge and agreed that we set a certain period of time in which to sell our UNESCO stamps. Every county in the state participated. Meetings to present the project to the counties were held in February, 1955 and in April, 1955 our State Treasurer mailed a check for \$1,460 to UNESCO.

Director D.W. Watkins retired in 1955 and was succeeded by Mr. George B. Nutt, who had previously served as head of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Clemson. (Morgan, 1970)

In 1956, the Councils of Farm Women in Greenwood and Orangeburg Counties did an outstanding piece of work by getting a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in their counties. At the state level, the Small Loan Bill was also passed largely due to the efforts of farm women. The Rice Enrichment Bill and its



*Mr. G.B. Nutt pictured with five former state home demonstration agents*

final passage was brought about by the work of farm women in the 46 counties of the state. This bill had been in the legislature for some time when the council got behind it by contacting their representatives and finally got it passed. (Minutes, 1956)

On May 11, 1956, Mr. Wayman Johnson interviewed Mrs. Minnie Gandy, Home Agent in Marlboro County and developed the following story. (Woodall, 1992)

"Little 10-year-old Alice David, later Mrs. Alice David Dupree, did not know when she was learning to make aprons as a 4-H project and doing a good job of it, that she would be the one to launch a great educational project in Marlboro County. This is how it started.

In 1933, Mrs. Gandy was appointed Negro home demonstration agent in Marlboro County. Mrs. Gandy, a very energetic woman, began at once to organize the farm women into canning clubs. The club women called on the men to assist them in constructing 'brush arbors'. Under these arbors, furnaces were built of scrap brick and were used to furnish the heat for canning. Seventeen of these arbors were built in the county, and the women would meet there to do their canning and receive other extension information. Mothers would bring their daughters to assist in the canning, and fathers brought their sons who helped construct the arbor and kept the fires burning. On work days when the mothers could not come, they would send their daughters. These girls who helped in canning and boys who helped with the wood were the first club members in Marlboro County.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Gandy and local WPA officials, \$6,000 was obtained from the government to establish seventeen real canning centers on various school grounds in the county. But to get back to the real story, let us mention how little Alice David came into the picture.

When enough of these girls showed interest, clubs for them were organized. They carried various projects. But as little Alice was a beginner, she had an apron project that year. Her work was beautiful, says her teacher, Mrs. Rosa McEady, who taught in the Galilee school at that time. When it was time for Alice to finish the little school in her community and go to high school in Bennettsville, her 4-H spirit was not dampened. For four years she came back to her community each club meeting day.

At this time, the farm women's Council was considering offering a college scholarship to a worthy girl. The farm Women's club assessed themselves and put on a contest among the girls. Every girl who reported over ten dollars would receive enough cloth to make a dress. The dry goods merchants donated the cloth. Little Alice, who had been the faithful 4-H girl on through high school, was selected to receive the first scholarship, and she attended South Carolina State College and finished the course in home economics. She has taught this course in several schools in the state, and now (1956) she is in her native county where she has been teaching successfully for the last eight years.

Since that beginning with little Alice David, the farm women of Marlboro County, under the leadership of Mrs. Minnie Gandy, have given scholarships to sixteen worthy girls to attend the college of their choice. Because the scholarship fund could not cover every expense, efforts were made by these women to have the colleges offer jobs for the girls. South Carolina State College was the only school that did not assist with this project. These girls attended Scotia, Morris College, Benedict College, Claflin, A. & T., and N.C. State. These farm women have invested more than \$5,000 in these seventeen girls, many of whom would not have gone to college if this project had not been started.

Although Mrs. Gandy has retired, her work with women in connection with the scholarships and her interest in "her girls" did not cease. Until her death, she was in constant contact with those who have finished and those who are still in college. This story is typical of some of the work done by home agents with girls in several of the counties.

Mrs. Cammie F. Claggett, agent in Spartanburg County, has done this kind of service. She, along with the home demonstration clubs, have sent over 40 girls to college. The first girl in Spartanburg County to be awarded a scholarship was Miss Eliza Johnson, who is now teaching in the Baltimore, Maryland school system. These girls have gone to South Carolina State, Claflin, Benedict, Allen, Morris, North Carolina College, Livingston, A. & T. College, and Tuskegee Institute. Those who have already graduated are in such professions as cosmetology, research, home demonstration work, and teaching."  
(Johnson)

## The Move To Clemson

In 1957, when the headquarters of the home demonstration office was moved to Clemson, Miss Sallie Pearce (Mrs. A.M. Musser) was appointed State Home Demonstration Agent to succeed Miss Juanita Neely. Mrs. Musser had previously served as county home demonstration agent and associate district agent with the Extension Service (Morgan, 1970)



*Mrs. Sallie P. Musser, State Home  
Demonstration Agent, 1957 - 1965*

Also in this year, the State Council adopted the national name and became the South Carolina Home Demonstration Council. This was a period which allowed improved coordination of home economics, agriculture, 4-H, and community development programs. Efforts were also made to bring about increased coordination of programs for both blacks and whites. Regular training for the county home demonstration staff was provided on a district basis. During this period, seven specialist positions on the staff were filled including a home furnishings position. County staffs had grown by 1957 to 46 home demonstration agents, 36 white assistant home demonstration agents in 33 counties, and 39 Negro agents in 33 counties. (Woodall, 1992)

In 1958, Mrs. Irvin Hawthorne from Abbeville County was elected State Council President. Shortly after her election, she and Mrs. Milton Anderson, Second Vice President, attended the ACWW meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland. Excerpts from State Council minutes give us an indication of the attitude, work, and accomplishments of the council during this time.

The challenge of expanding the benefit of home demonstration club work to more homes is before us. Home demonstration work is not spectacular—it works quietly affecting thousands of homes simply, and perhaps affecting each differently by advocating a little better use of food, better care of a child's life, and a touch of beauty or an added comfort or a saving of labor. The home demonstration program has much to offer and is a great challenge to increase, not only in quality, but also to keep pace by reaching a greater number of South Carolina families. We are women in a work which is a distinct and indispensable part of the world. Who can measure the benefits of our council?

All of us can observe the tremendous improvement that has come in the general standard of home living over the past 15 or 20 years. Much of it has been achieved because you were a member of the Home Demonstration Club. This past year there were over 5,000 volunteer project leaders



*Mrs. Irvin Hawthorne, State Council  
President, 1958 - 1961*

and other women working with home demonstration and 4-H clubs.

Our council members have been busy, not only on state-wide goals, but also on local needs. I will list a few of these: Nearly all counties reported making an effort to get all voters registered, three counties are working to get agricultural buildings, four councils worked for rural fire protection, ten worked for improved roads and rural telephones, 197 contacts were made asking the support of an increase in teacher's pay.

With full state and county staffs, the state staff provided training for county staff members on a district basis and a high quality program was in evidence. In home economics areas of concentration, as well as the general programs in farm and home development and community development, increased competence in the county staff was noted. (Woodall, 1992)

Projects were adopted by county councils such as the sending of packages to CARE, and providing funds for the care of orphans in foreign countries, particularly in Korea. One county even supplied the \$500 necessary to send an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Italy for a six-month trip, where he lived in rural homes to learn the farming methods and culture of the country. (Cochran, 1971)

Mrs. Hawthorne served as State Council President with honor from 1958 to December 1961 when she had to resign because of her health. She had served as a state chairman and as the Savannah Valley District Director, after having been President of Abbeville County Council and of the Arborville Home Demonstration Club.

In 1962, a most interesting ceremony took place by a country roadside in Sumter County, when a marker was unveiled and dedicated, honoring the Bethel Home Demonstration Club and the six charter members still living at that time. Deceased charter members were represented by sons and/or daughters. The Bethel Club had been recognized as having been the first formally organized home demonstration club in the United States under the Smith-Lever Act, and is still active in home demonstration club and council work. South Carolina Congresswoman Corrine Wylie introduced a resolution in congress establishing this, and similar resolutions were passed in the house and senate of South Carolina. (Cochran, 1971)

When President Johnson's Great Society program was in progress in the early 60's, Extension home economics enlarged its efforts to reach low-income families with different approaches. Since they participated in groups or meetings less than the middle-income families, an individual or small group approach had to be used, but the number reached was limited by a lack of manpower. The emphasis, however, did point up nationally the necessity for making more re-

sources available. Mrs. Sarah Waymer was appointed State Supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration Work in 1962 and advised the Palmetto Council. (Woodall, 1992)

Mrs. Ida Culler from Sumter County was elected State Council President in 1962, attended the ACWW meeting in Australia in 1963, and made several statements in 1963 and 1964 that are still very true today.



*Mrs. Sarah A. Waymer, State Supervisor,  
Negro Home Demonstration Agent,  
1962 - 1967*

In a study on school drop-outs in South Carolina, it was found that parents of the drop-outs were either indifferent to or did not take any active interest in their children's school experience. The lack of education is in a sense inherited. When the drop-out grows up, marries, and has children, he passes on to his descendants his indifferent attitude toward schooling. This is the reason why adult education is so important. This should be a real challenge for the Home Demonstration Clubs in our state.

The theme, "Better Homes Through Research and Education", directed the program along the lines of thought and study which we have followed as we have emphasized education throughout our program this year. If we use every opportunity available to educate the rural women in the findings of modern research, better homes will be developed in terms of providing a more satisfying home life for all members of the family.



*Mrs. Ida W. Culler State President,  
1962 - 1965, NEHC Citizenship Chair,  
1966 - 1968*

It is thrilling to hear of your accomplishments during the past year. As we have joined with other organizations in our state to study the school drop-out problem, we have found that this problem, like most problems of our society, usually originates in the home. Who, then, has a better chance to do something about it than homemakers? This should be a real challenge to us as we seek to extend home economics education in our state. Is this not the over-all objective of our program? Then to whom are we responsible? Are we planning just for the needs of our membership? I am sure you will all agree that there are many homemakers who will never belong to a club who need our help. We club members are really the privileged ones. What a difference it could make if we reached out in our communities and shared the information which has been our privilege to receive through Extension. To do this, it is important that we plan and work closely with our Home Agents. This is a cooperative program. We are not carrying on two separate programs. We should be a helping hand to Extension and Extension to us. (Minutes, 1963-64)

Medical self-help courses for training workers in Civil Defense were conducted throughout the state, with one or more training kits available in each county. Another project that has made a valued contribution to the state is the work done by the county councils in equipping and providing for the needs of Rescue Squads. (Cochran, 1971)

At this time, South Carolina was enjoying the dubious honor of having the highest death rate per million traveled miles of any state in the union. Mrs. Ida Culler annually attended the meetings of the National Safety Conference conducted by the National Extension Homemakers Council, sponsored by the Allstate Foundation. Through Mrs. Culler's enthusiasm and the work of our safety chairmen, an aggressive campaign of safety education was initiated. This encompassed not only highway safety, but home safety practices, use of boats, farm ponds, and the security of children.

Membership throughout this post war period from 1946 to 1964 remained fairly stable. A slight drop was recorded following the war, then a sharp increase up to the early 50's, followed by a moderate but steady decrease through 1964. Recorded membership figures during this period are as follows: 1946 - 9,539; 1947 - 9,890; 1948 - 11,079; 1949 - 12,450; 1950 - 13,367; 1951 - 13,526; 1952 - 12,637; 1953 - 10,818; 1954 - 11,604; 1955 - 11,644; 1956 - 11,053; 1957 - 10,425; 1958 - 9,414; 1959 - 10,482; 1960 - 8,982; 1961 - 8,865; 1962 - 8,603; 1963 - 8,256; and 1964 - 7,718.

In 1965, Mrs. Culler, State President, stated: "Although our homemaking tasks sometimes become a little monotonous, we must realize that the profession of the homemaker is the most challenging of all professions. I believe you, as home demonstration members, have accepted this challenge. You are club members because you are interested in becoming better homemakers. You are aware of the benefits of Extension education which you receive through your participation in club programs, but how many of you have accepted your responsibility to your community? We cannot be selfish in our endeavors. We must reach every woman if we are to really elevate the standard of living in our community, state, and nation. Yes, the Extension program has been available to all, but our job is to extend the Extension program. To how many people have you carried Extension information? The most important thing in carrying out an educational program is to motivate people to want to learn. To me, this is our job." (Minutes, 1965)

These statements lead us into the next phase of the state organization; that of providing information for all citizens.

## Membership